

Development of Large Aperture Hybrid Photodetector



Masashi Yokoyama

Department of Physics, University of Tokyo

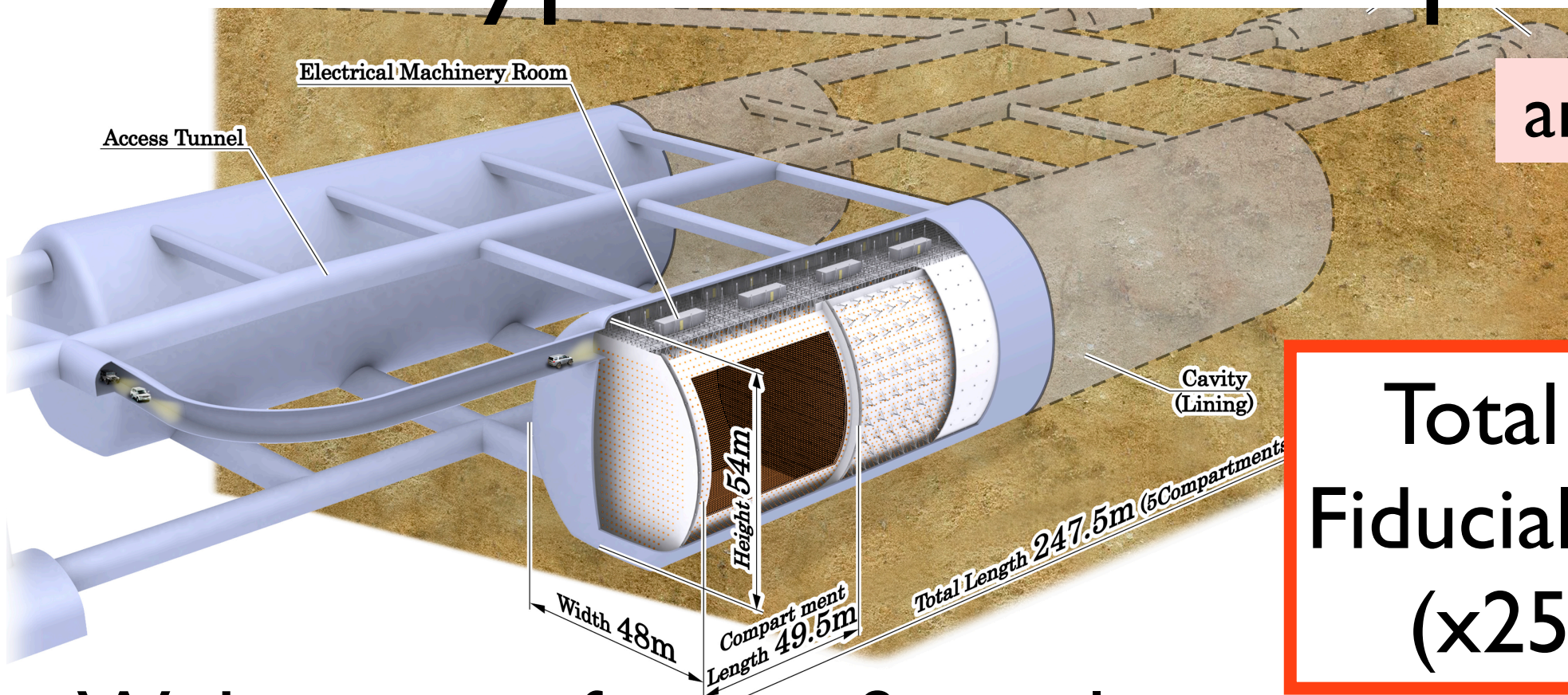


SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO



Cosmic Frontier workshop Mar. 6-7 2013 SLAC

Hyper-Kamiokande project



arXiv:1109.3262

Total mass: 1 Mton
Fiducial mass: 560 kton
(x25 of Super-K)

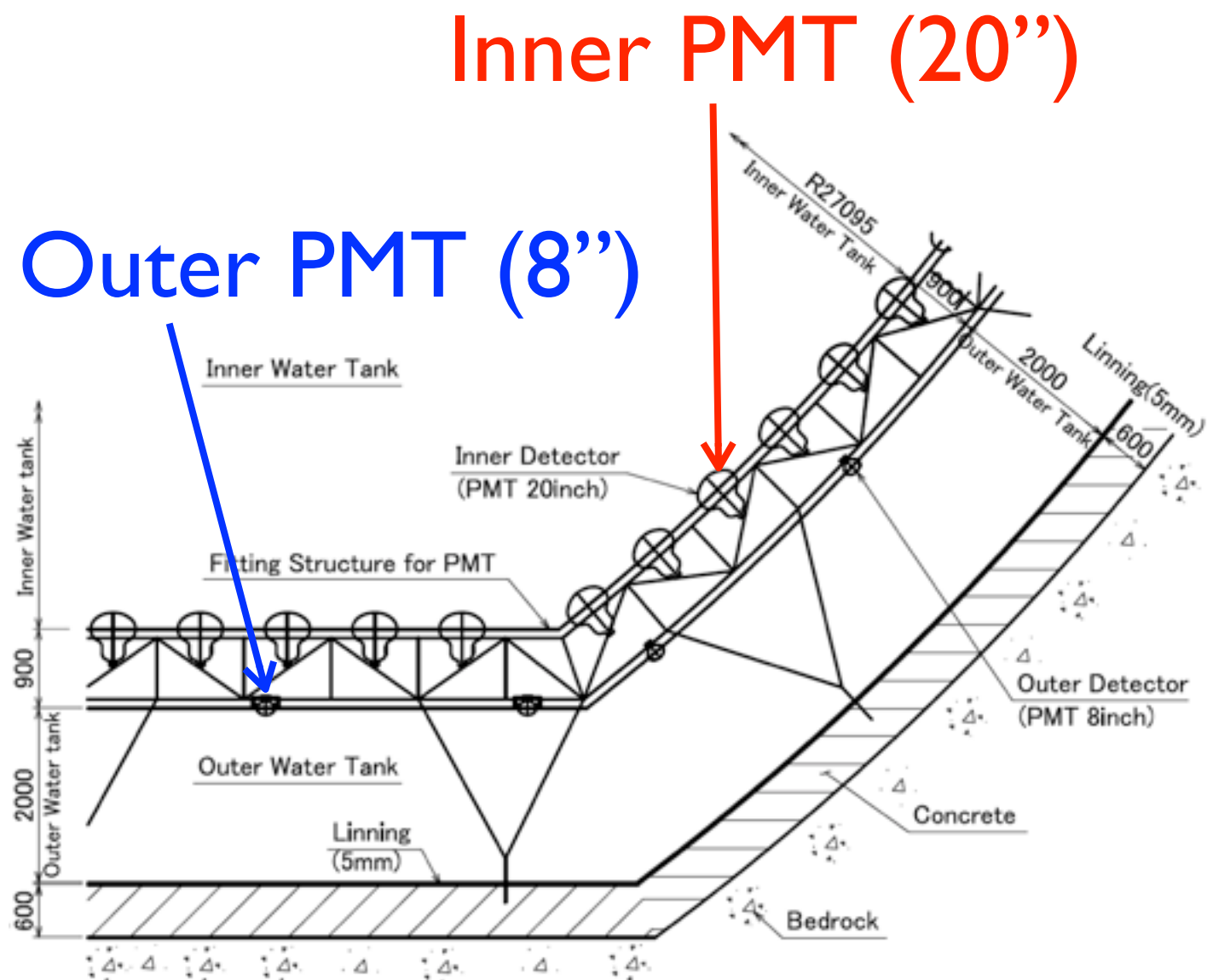
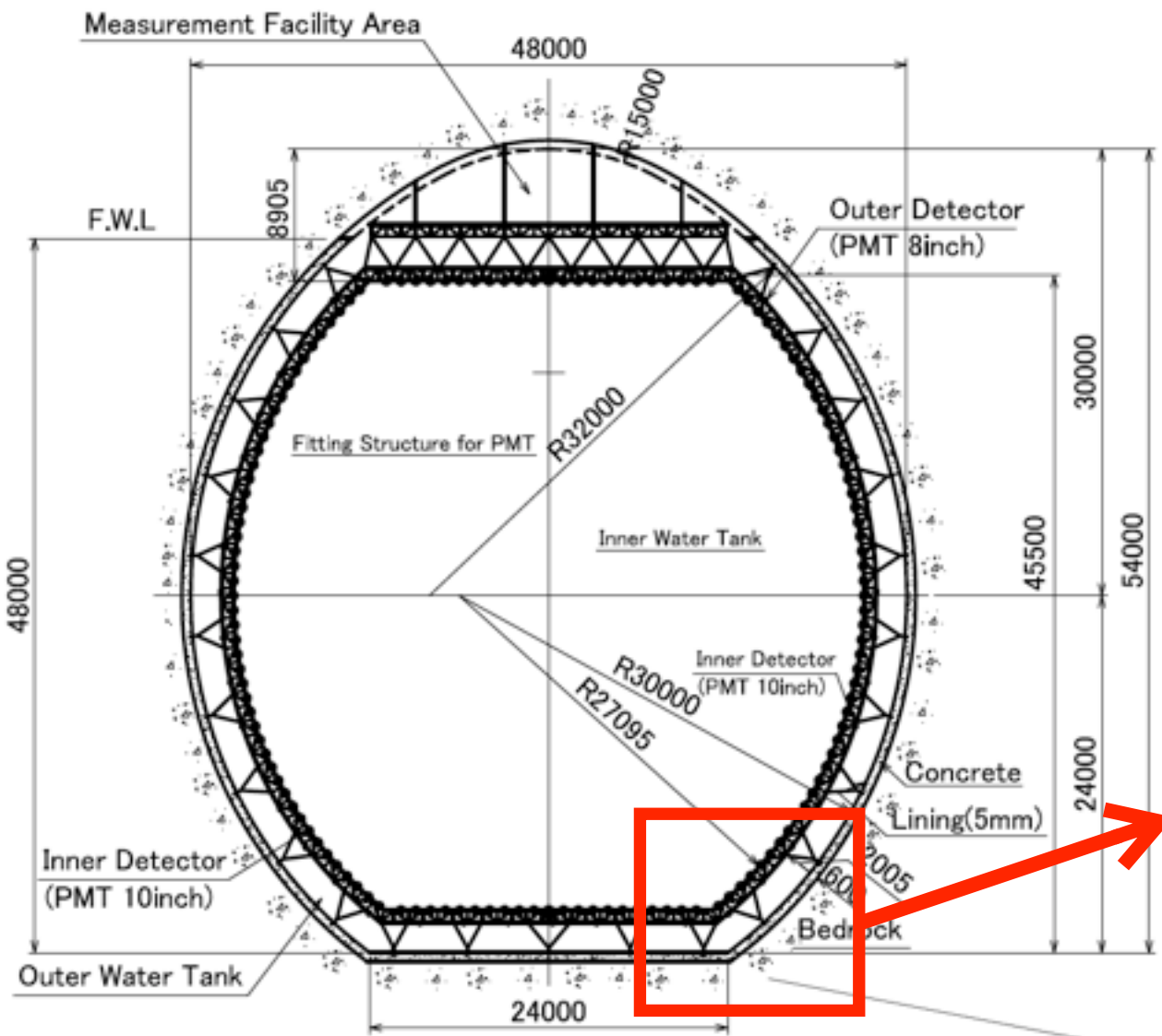
Wide range of scientific goals

- Exploring the full picture of neutrino oscillation
- Neutrino beam from J-PARC (≥ 1 MW expected)
 - CP asymmetry in lepton sector
- Atmospheric neutrino
 - Determination of mass hierarchy and θ_{23} octant
- Search for proton decay
- Measurements of solar and astrophysical neutrinos

Hyper-K baseline design

- Inner detector: ~99,000 of 20" PMTs (20% photo-coverage)
- Outer detector: ~25,000 of 8" PMTs (same coverage as SK)

Photosensor is a key of project



Requirements for photosensor

- High photo-coverage with minimum cost
 - large aperture
- Vertex reconstruction
 - timing resolution ($\leq 3\text{ns}$)
- Wide range of science
 - wide dynamic range
1 p.e. to >a few 100 p.e.
- High reliability, long lifetime
- Low cost

Candidates of sensors

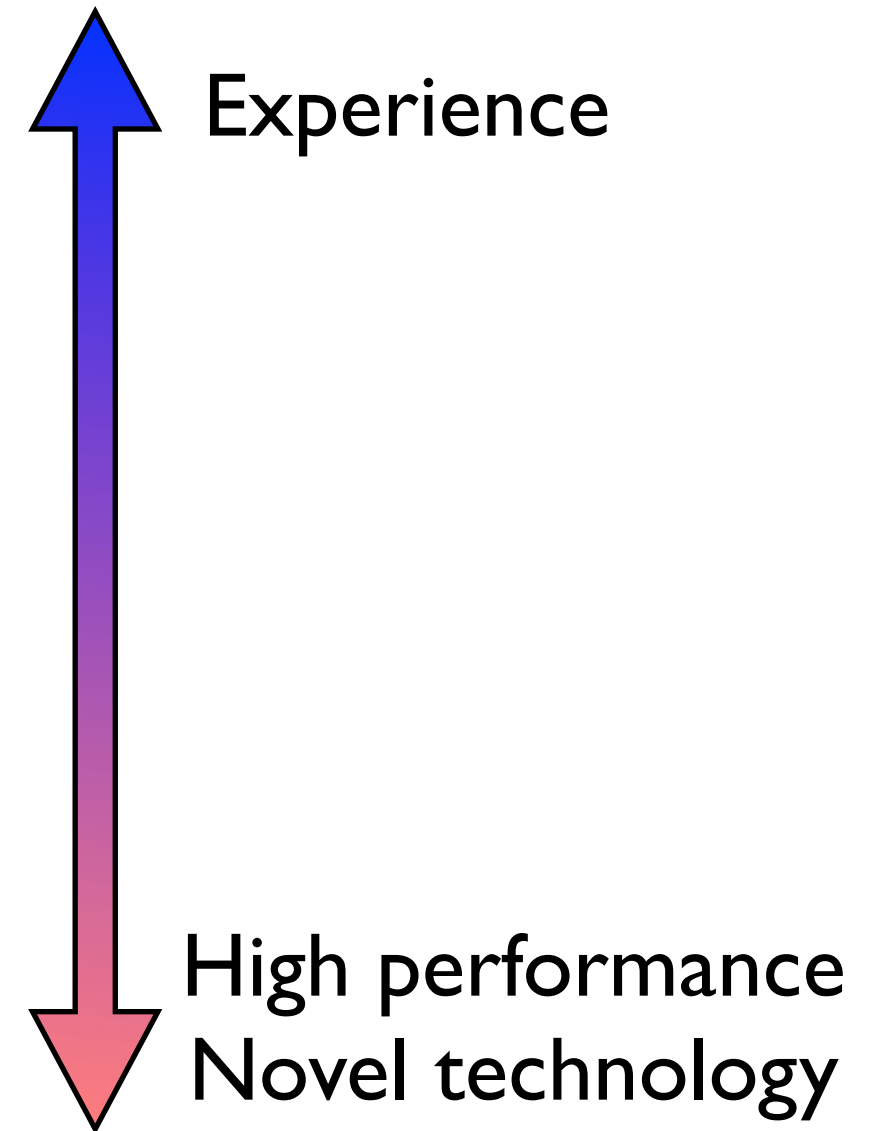
In hand

- PMT (venetian blind dynode)
- Used for SK/Kamiokande
- Assumed in baseline design

New development

- PMT (box & line dynode)
- Better timing resolution

- HPD
- High performance
- Lower cost expected

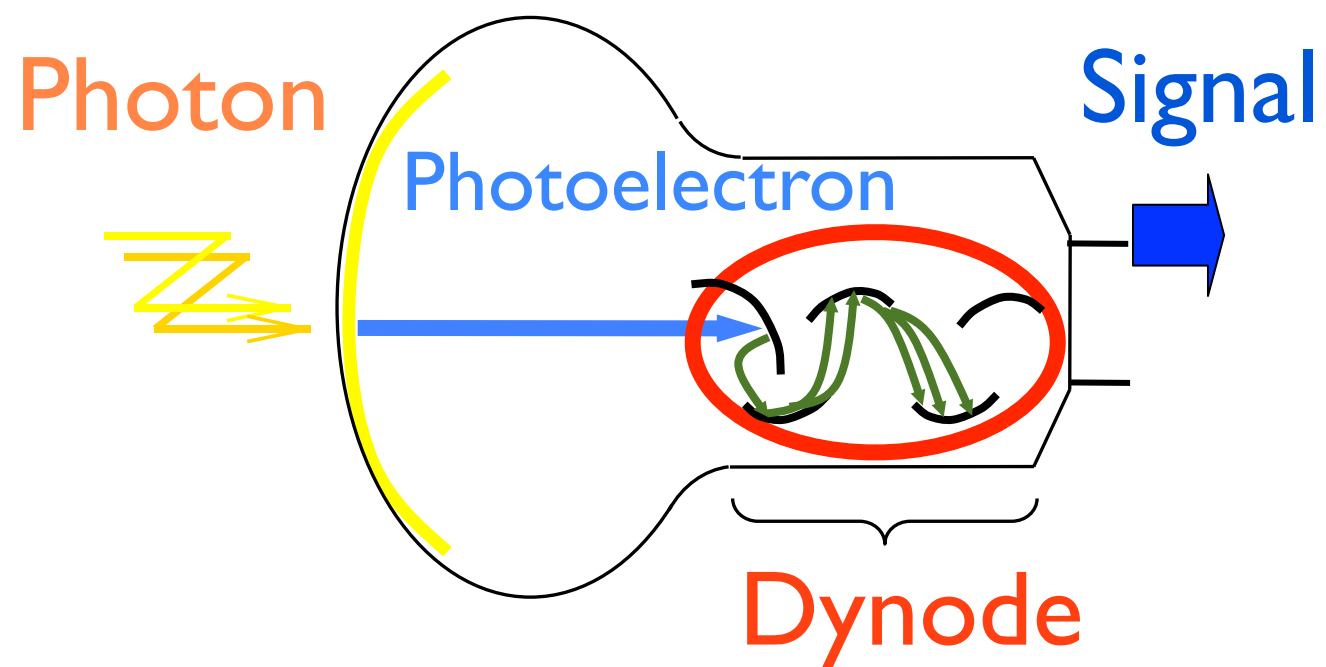


- Higher QE photocathode (for all options)
- 20 inch prototype under evaluation

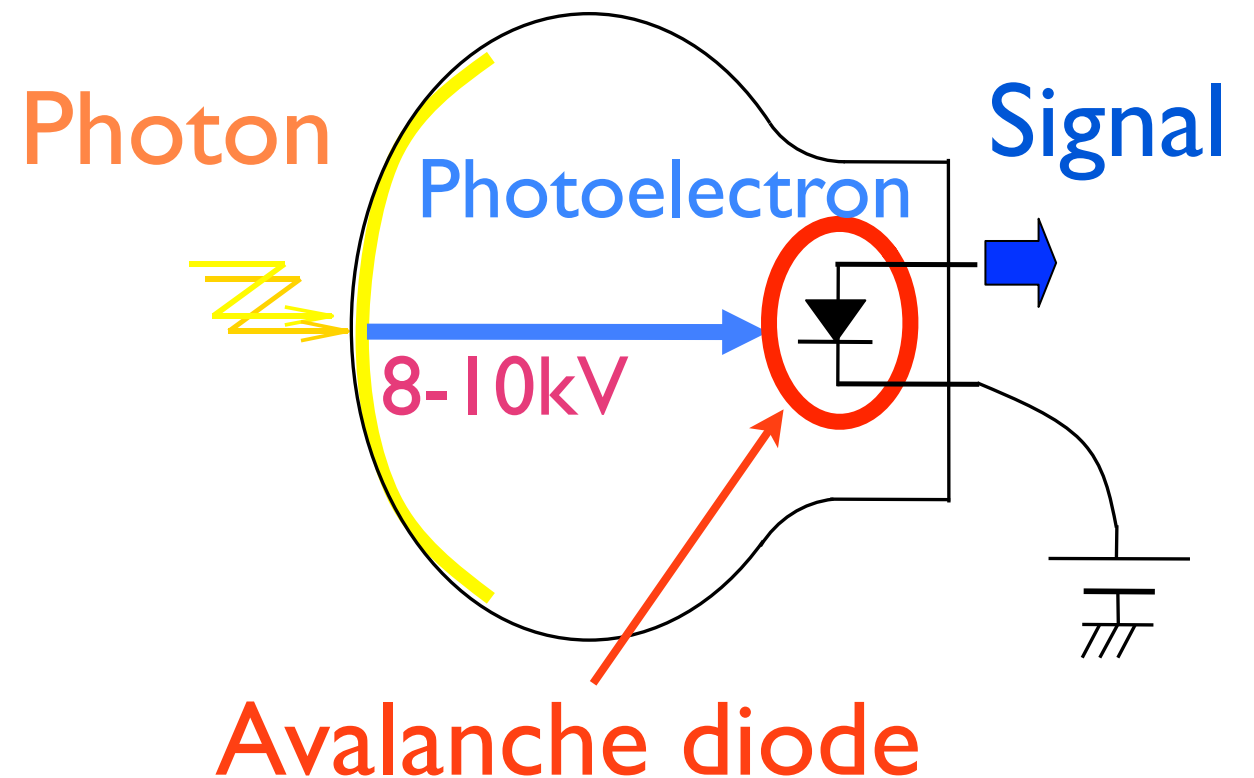
Need to evaluate overall cost and performance

Operation principle

PMT

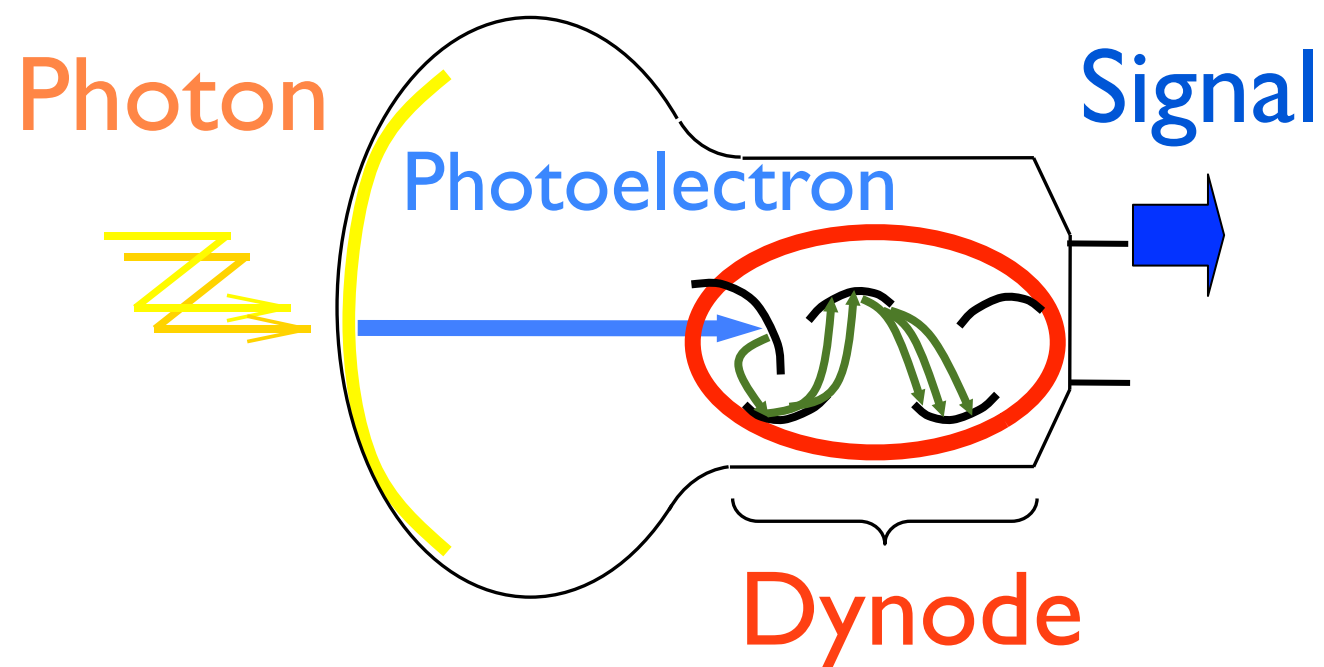


HPD



Operation principle

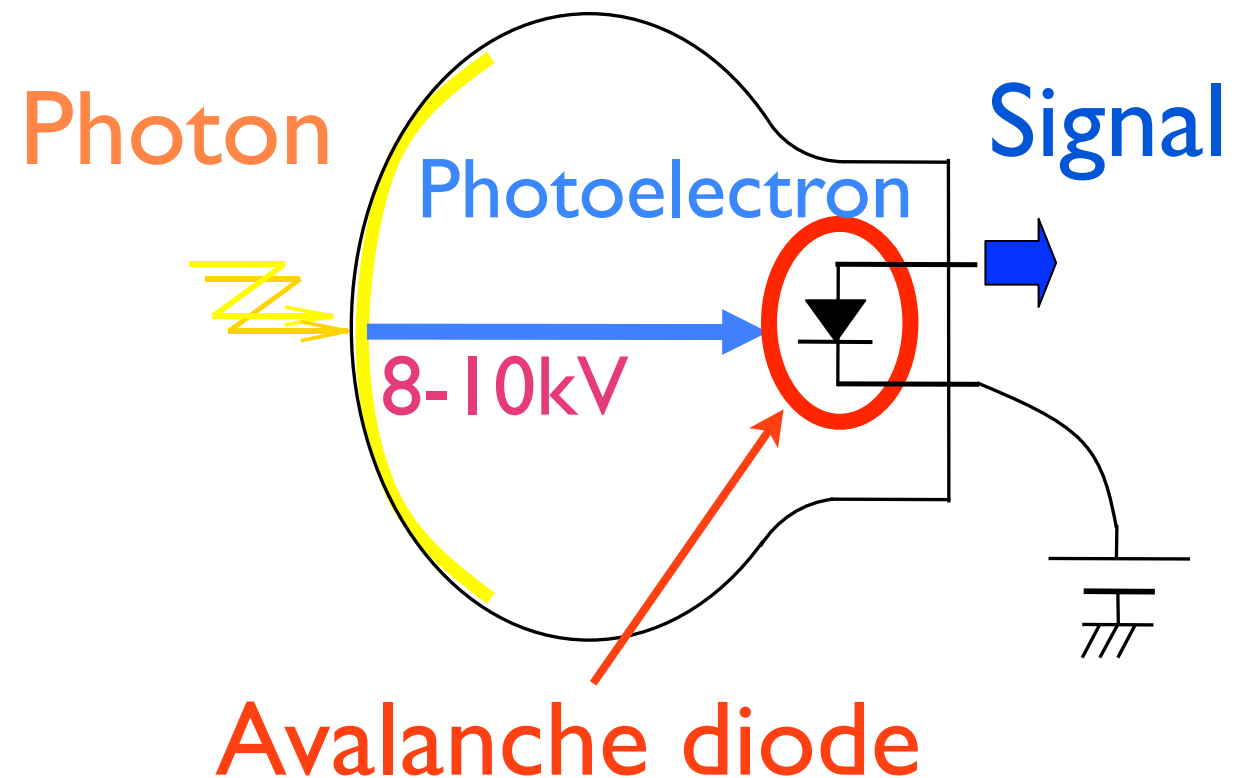
PMT



First dynode gain: ~ 5

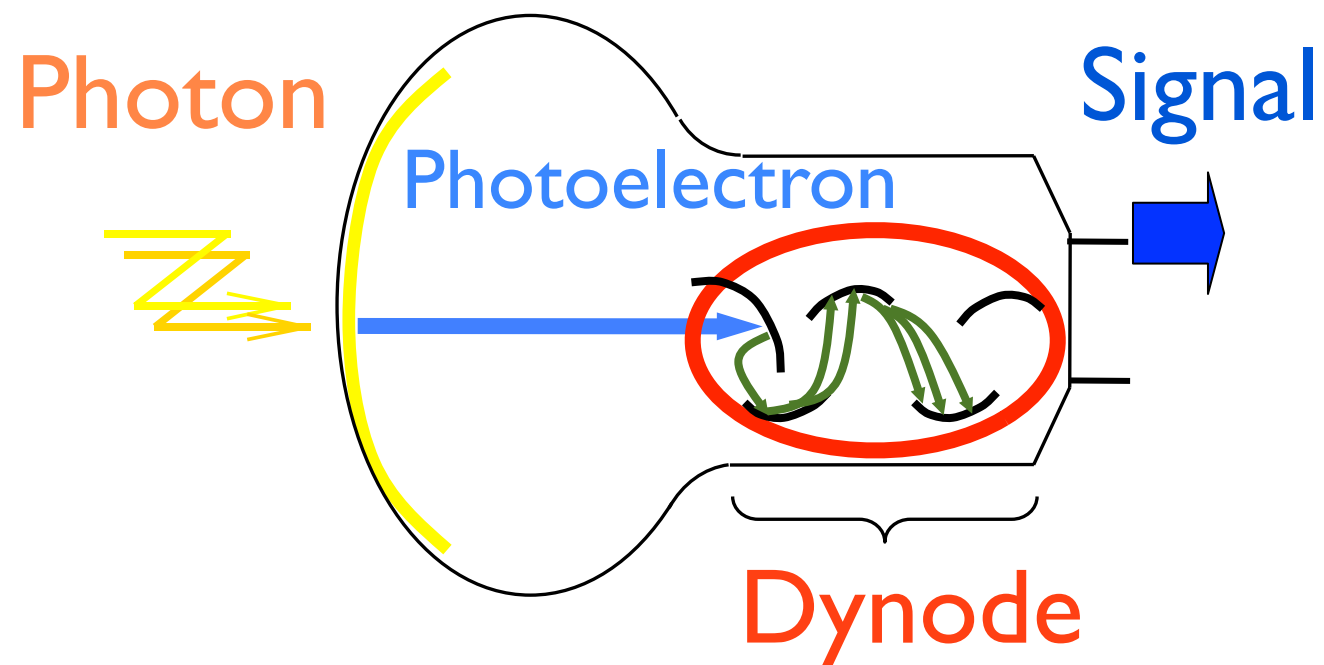
Total gain: $\sim 10^7$

HPD



Operation principle

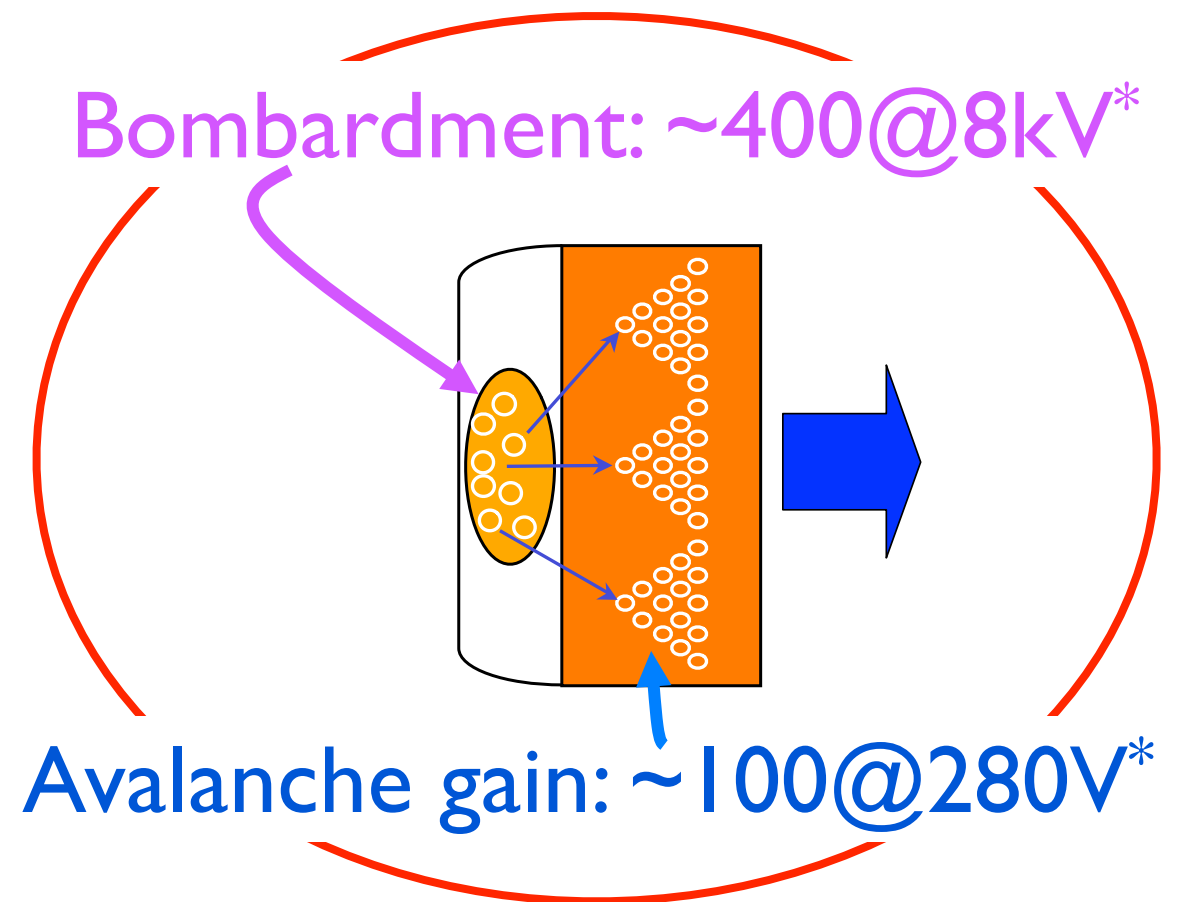
PMT



First dynode gain: ~ 5

Total gain: $\sim 10^7$

HPD



Total gain: $\sim 10^4 - 10^5$

* values for 8-inch prototype

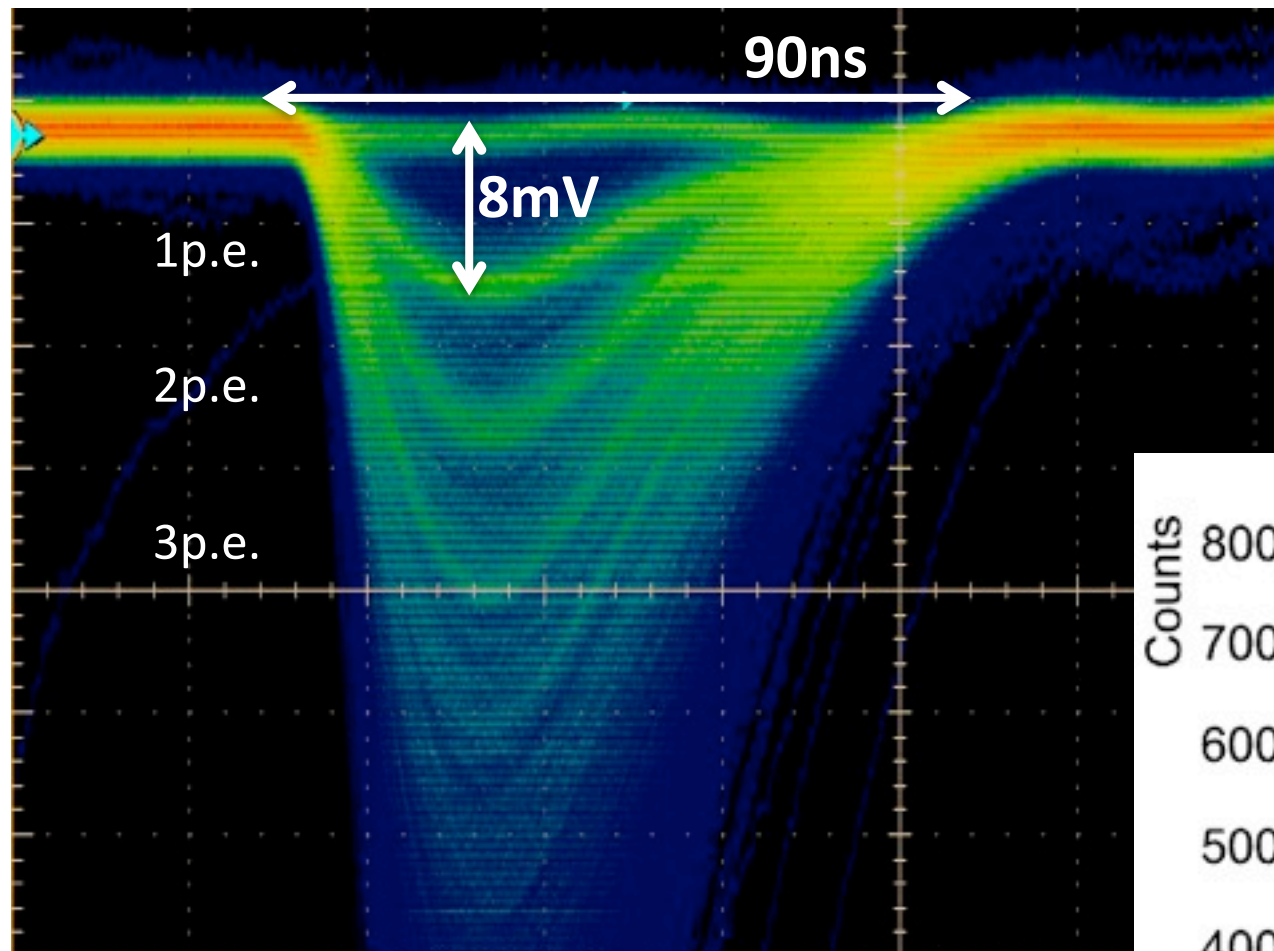
Advantage of HPD

- Electron multiplication with avalanche diode
 - Large gain at the first stage
→ good S/N
- Good timing resolution
- High collection efficiency
- Simple structure
- Easy assembly,
better quality control
- Cost reduction

	8"HPD	20"HPD	20"PMT
HV	~8kV	~8kV	~2kV
Gain	10^4 - 10^5	10^4 - 10^5	$\sim 10^7$
TTS(ns)	0.6	1.1(*)	2.2
C.E.	~97%	~95%(*)	~70%
AD dia.	5mm	20mm	-

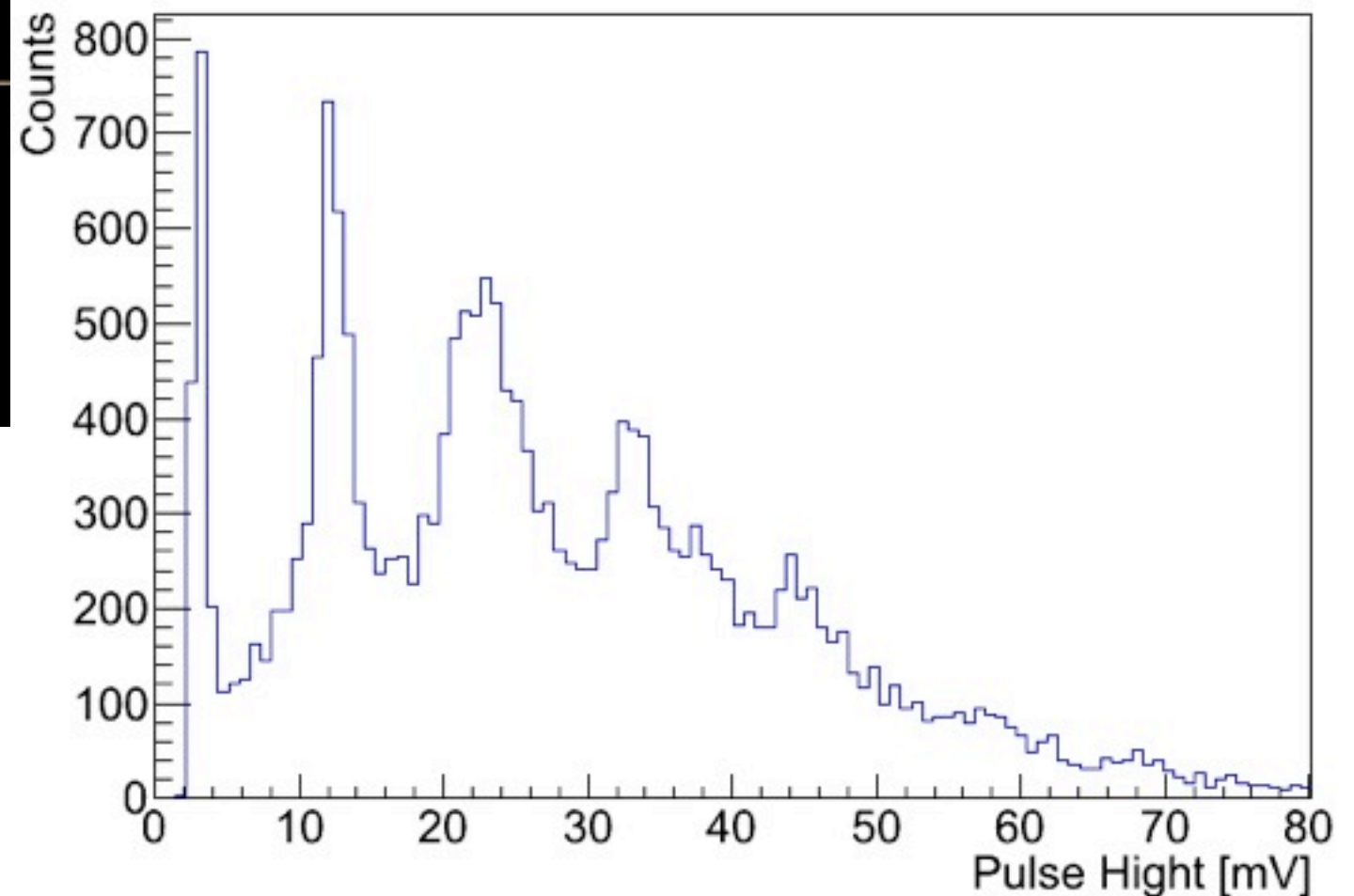
(*) expectation from field calculation. preliminary value

Signal from HPD



8 inch prototype

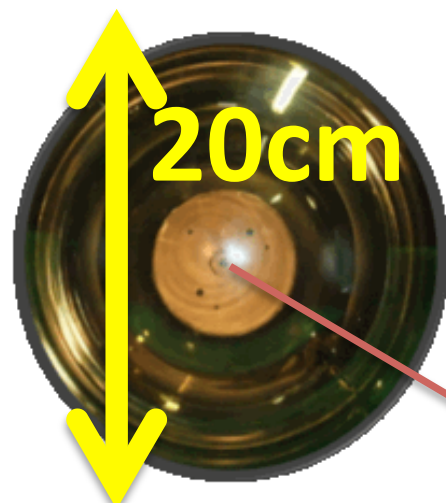
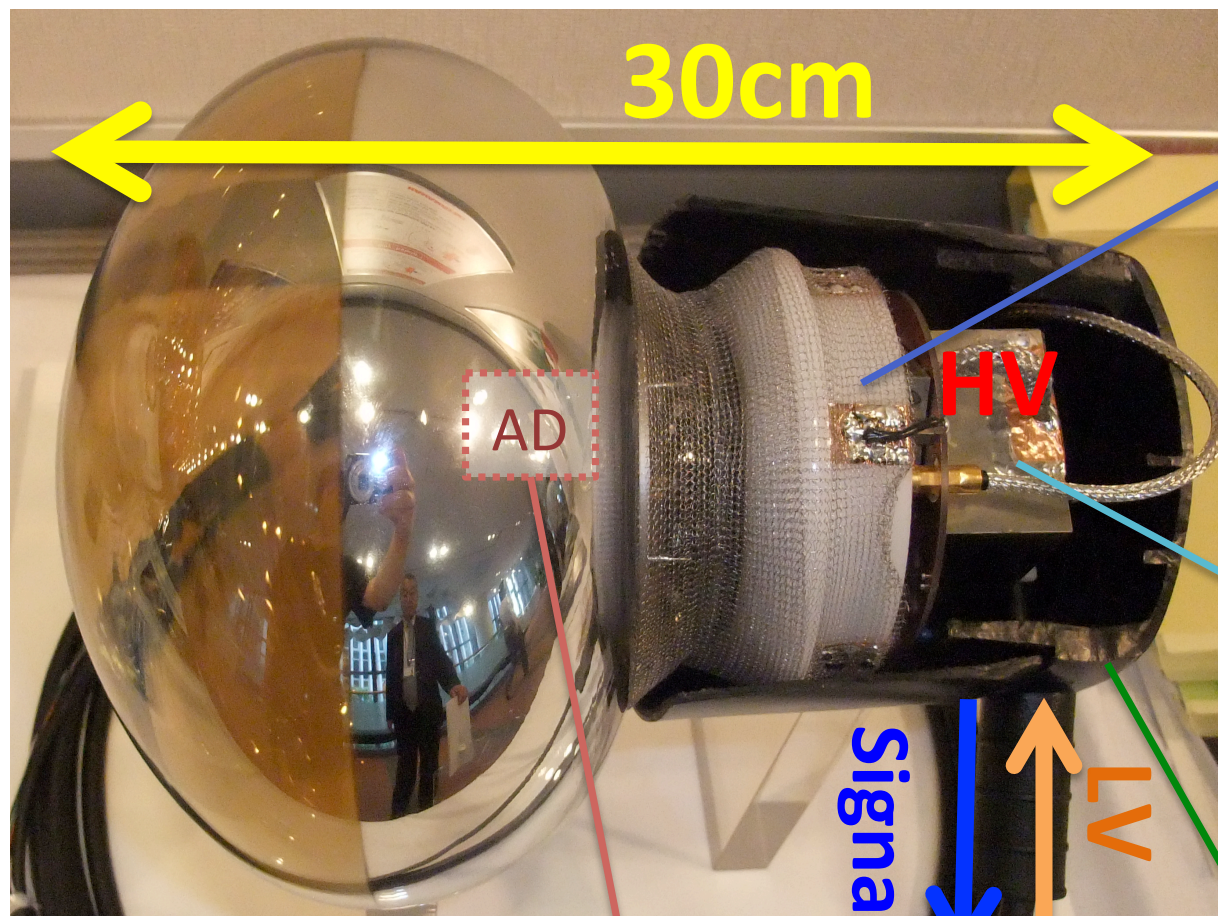
Photon counting
capability



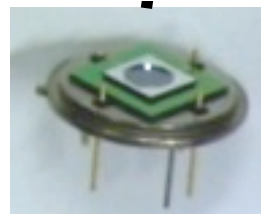
R&D status and plan

- 8" HPD prototype now under evaluation.
 - Long term (~1 year) test in a large water tank going to start (see later)
- 20" HPD first prototype will be delivered in 2013.
 - Evaluate performance and feedback to design
 - Hope to start test in the water tank in 2014.
- Development of high QE 20" photo-cathode.
 - Test production done (Super-K type PMT).

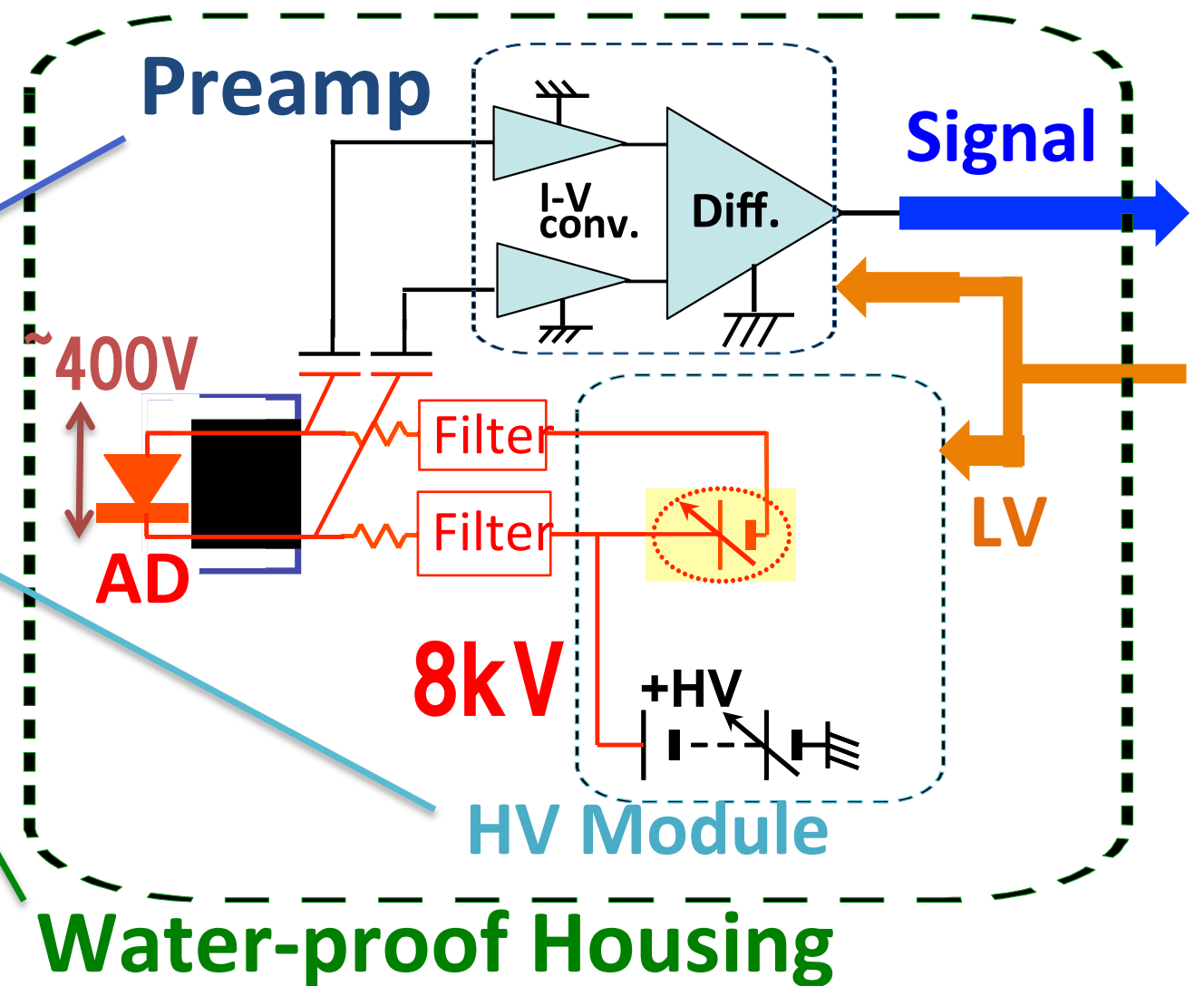
8 inch HPD for evaluation



AD
(5mm ϕ)



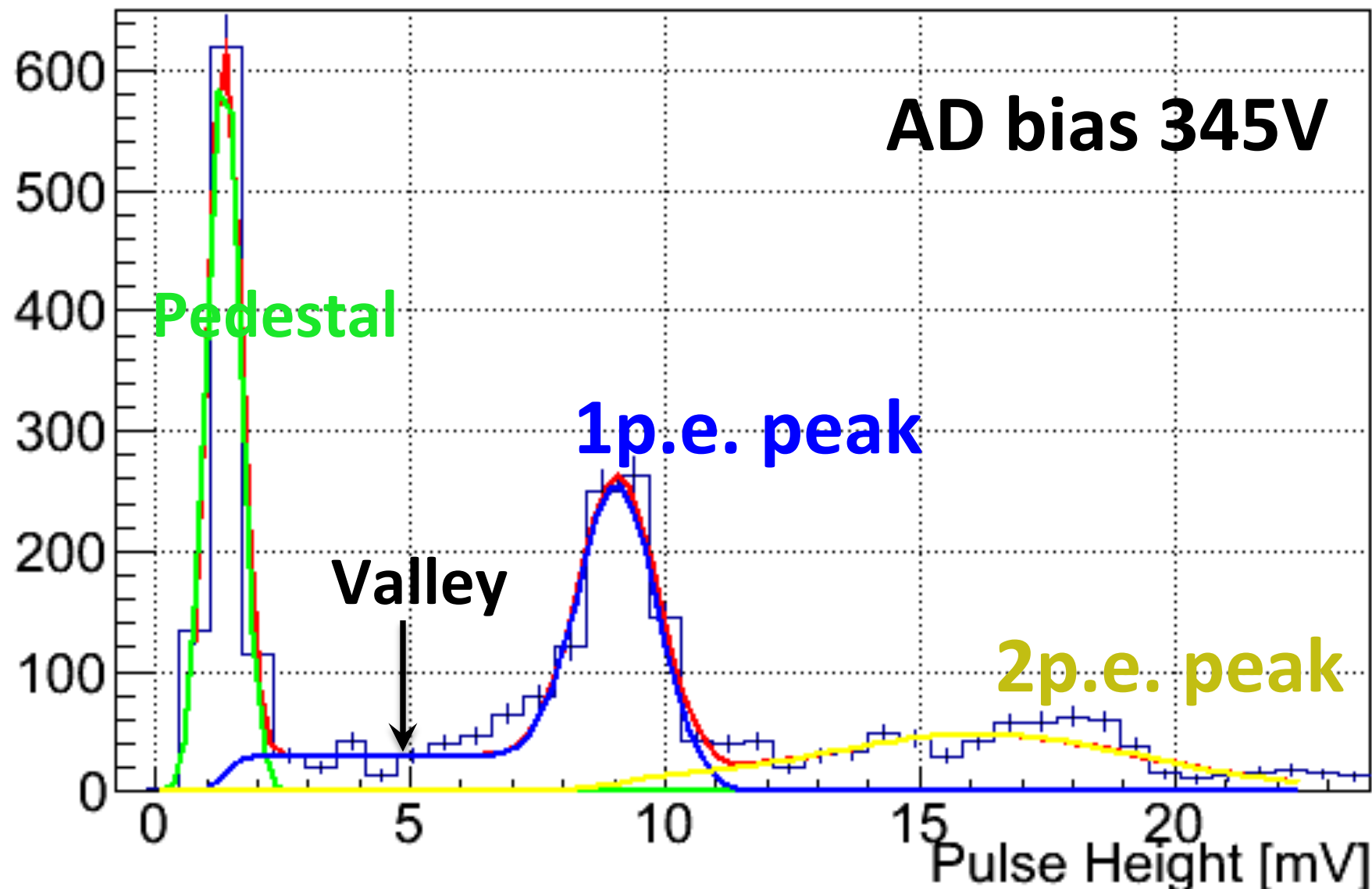
Power LV 10V
Control LV < 4V



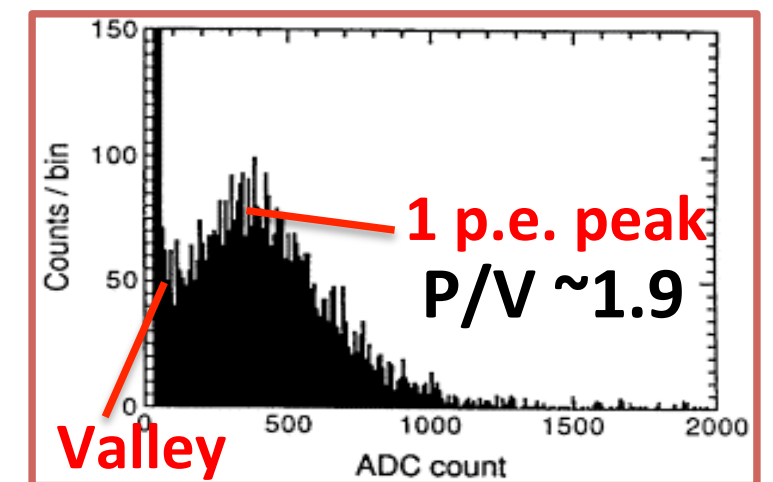
HV supply module embedded

Single Photon Separation

1p.e. Pulse Height distribution



20-inch PMT
1p.e. Charge distribution



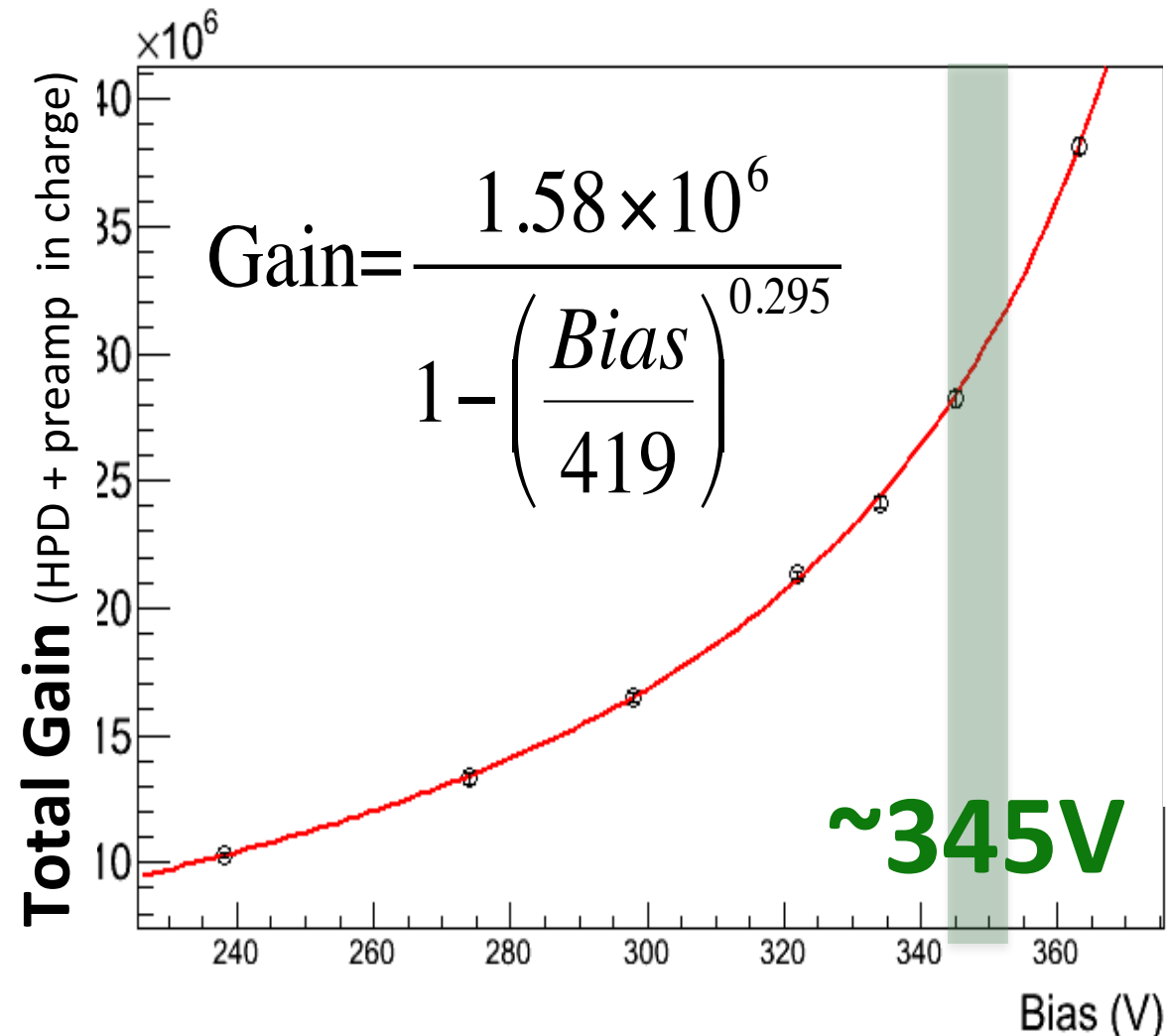
➤ Excellent photon separation!

Peak to valley ratio (P/V) ~ 8.9 (ref: [1.9@PMT](#))

Performance by AD Bias Voltage

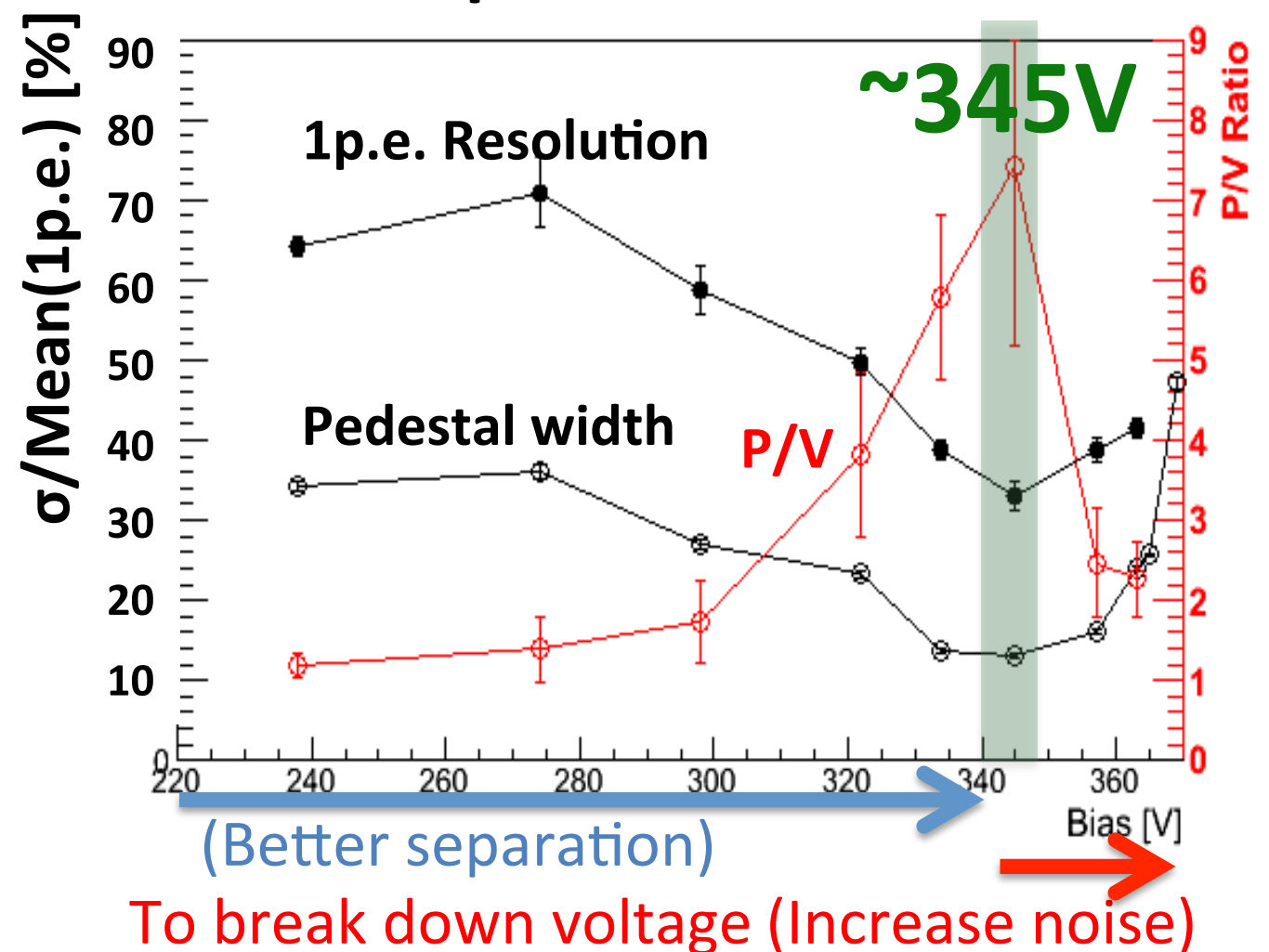
w/ 70m cable
@25°C

Gain Curve



- ✓ Tune AD bias voltage under break down voltage to maximize p.e. resolution

Photon Separation (charge distribution)



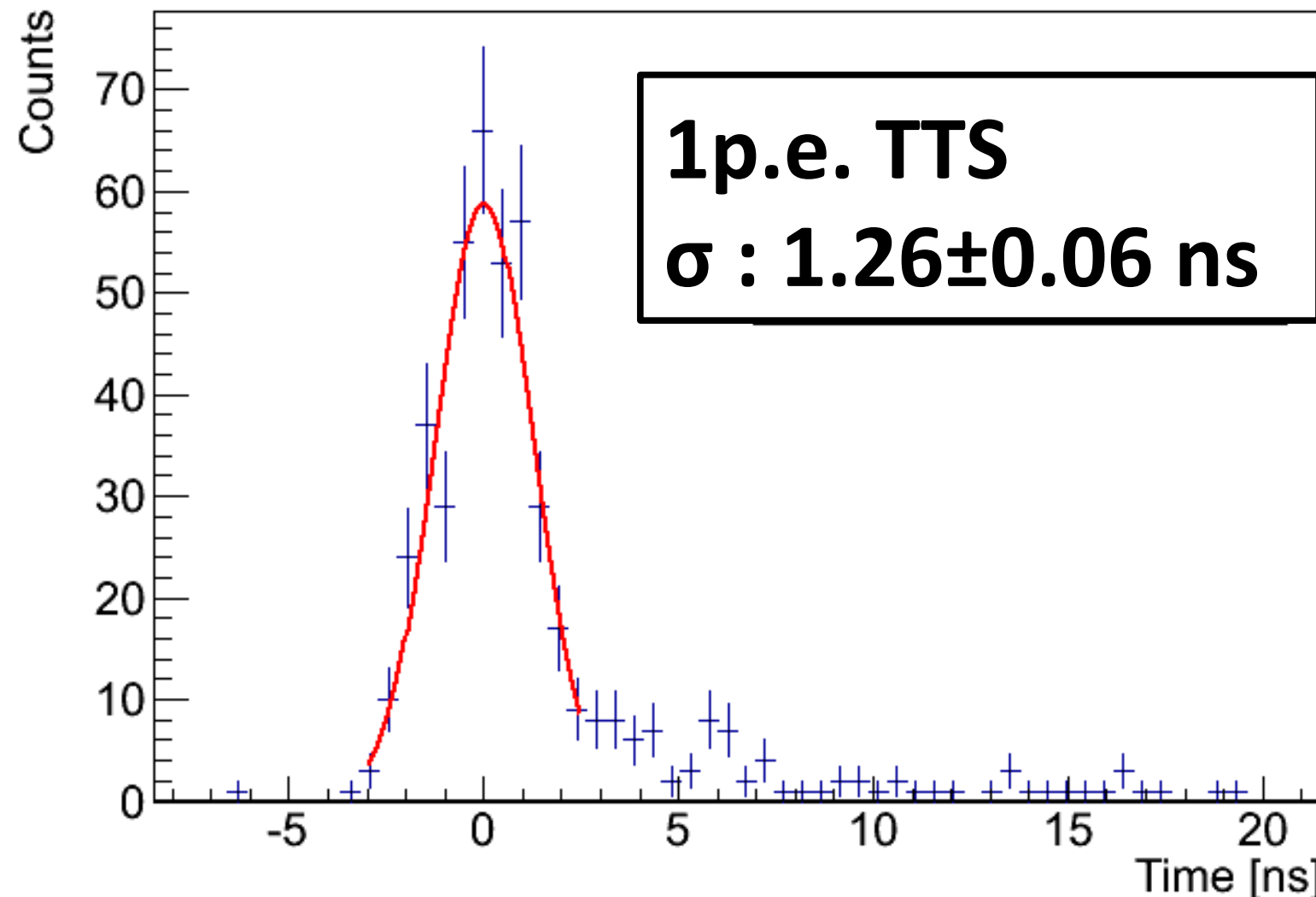
With optimized Bias Voltage....

Gain (HPD + preamp) $\sim 2.8 \times 10^7$

1p.e. resolution $\sim 35\%$

P/V (charge) ~ 7

Timing Resolution



- 1p.e. transition time spread (TTS) is **~1.3ns** with preamp and 70m cable. ← Not optimized for timing
 - Only HPD, 1p.e. TTS (σ) is **0.62ns** reported by Hamamatsu
 - 20-inch PMT ~2.2ns

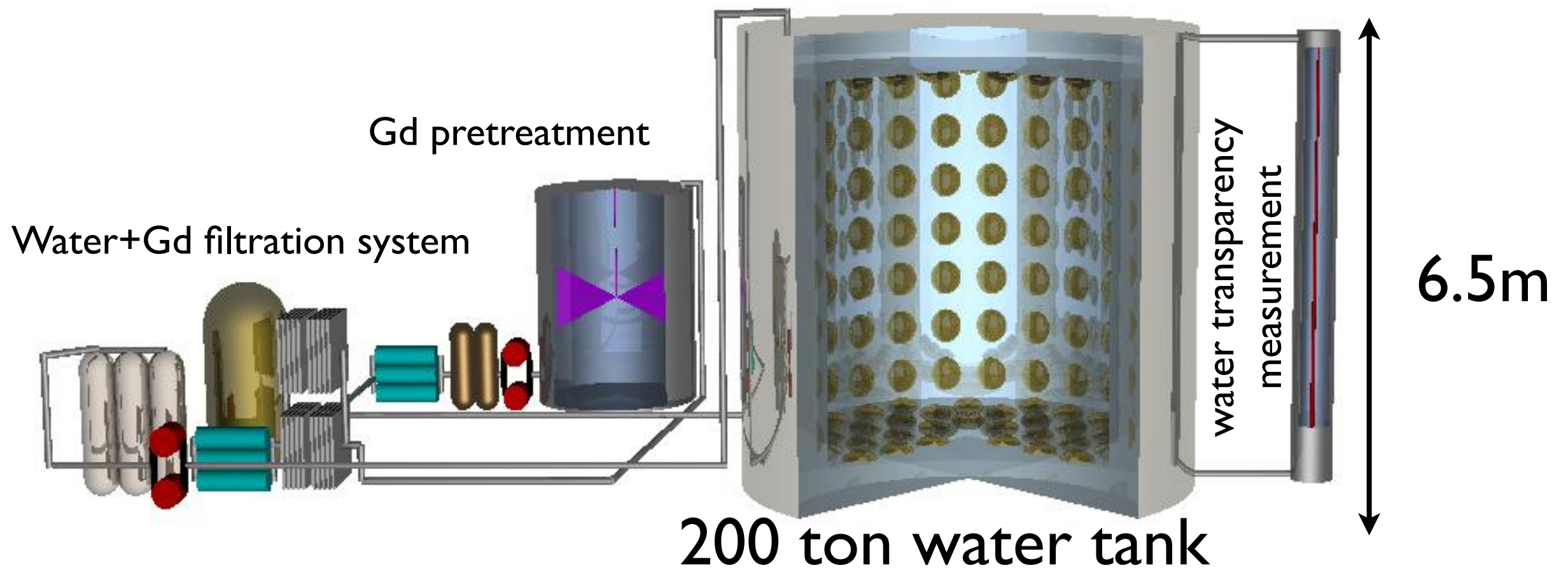
Other checks

- Long term test with HV switching on/off
 - No failure in >5 month operation (in total)
 - No damage with >30k switching
- Operation in water
 - No change in performance
 - No leakage current / discharge to outside detected

Long term test in a 200 ton water tank

“EGADS” (Evaluating Gadolinium’s Action on Detector Systems)

Test facility for Gd doping in water Cherenkov detector
aka *GADZOOKS!*



240 PMTs can be installed → replace some with new sensors

Start with eight 8” HPDs this year, 20” when available

Long term test in EGADS

- Evaluate performance as a sensor for water Cherenkov detector
- Direct comparison to 20" PMT used for Super-K
- Long term operation experience
 - Stability / lifetime of device
 - Identify possible problems and feedback to the design of the final device



Preparation for long term test

- Ten 8" HPD were delivered.
- Acceptance inspection has been finished.
- Calibration of each HPD scheduled this month.
- Installation schedule / procedure under discussion with EGADS group.
- Long term test will start soon.



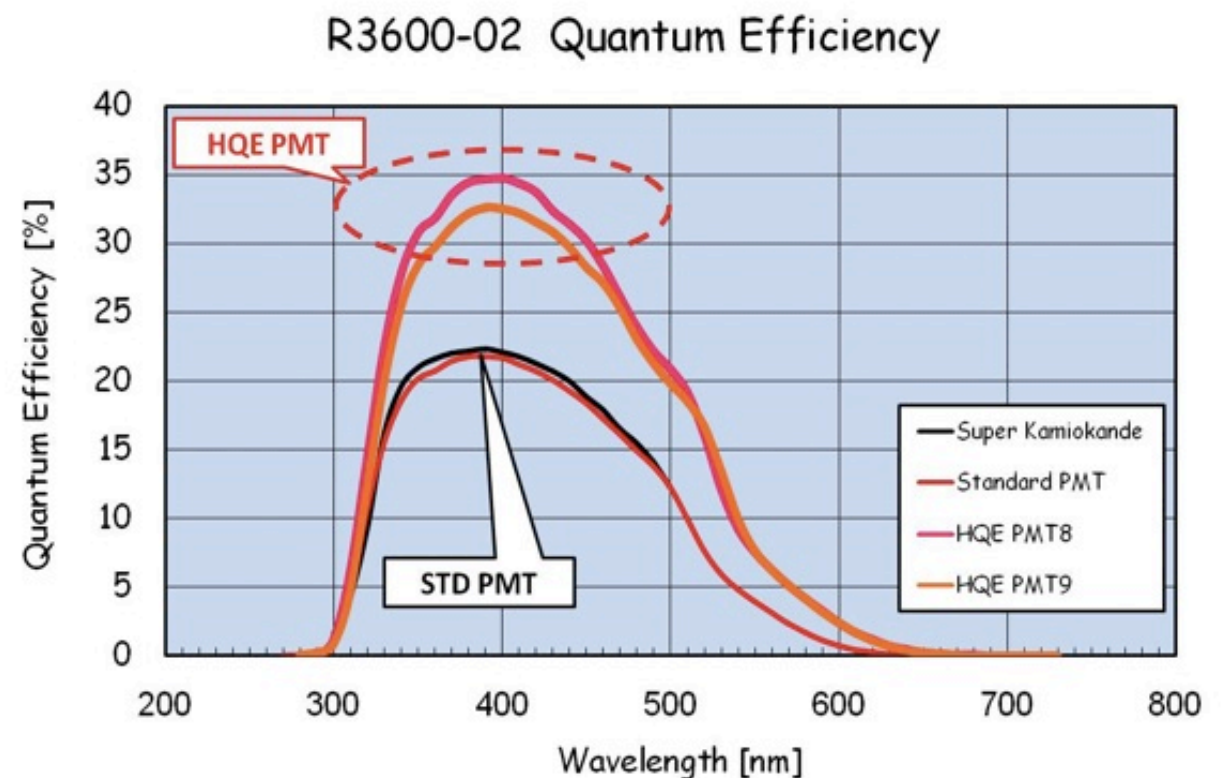
20'' HPD prospects

- Field calculation and design finished.
- 20mm diameter AD being processed.
- First “trial” version expected in spring this year.
- Hope to fix design, including water-proof / implosion-proof casing within 2013.
- Detailed performance evaluation and long term test from 2014.



High QE 20'' photocathode

- Common R&D for HPD and conventional PMT.
- 20'' high-QE PMTs (R3600, Super-K type) just delivered.
 - Expect $>30\%$ QE @ 400nm.
- Performance evaluation will start soon.
- Plan to install some in EGADS tank.
- Will be applied to HPD when 20'' HPD is developed.



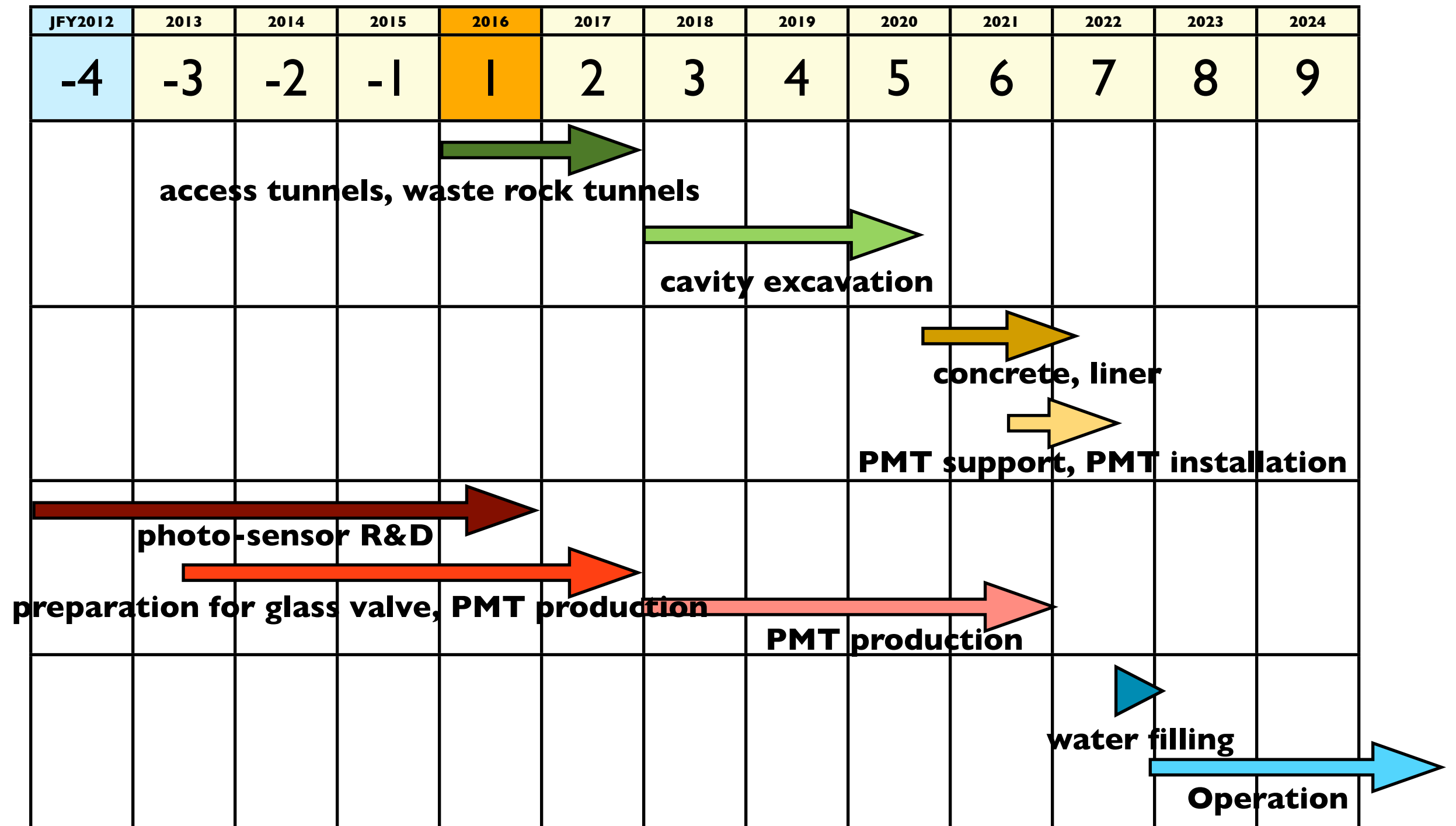
Prospects

- Develop 20'' HPD and PMT (box&line) in ~a year.
 - Feedback from 8'' HPD evaluation.
- Long term test in 200 ton water tank and detailed performance evaluation will follow.
- 20'' high QE photocathode development in parallel.
 - R3600 prototype in hand.

Decision of sensor technology expected in 2-3 years.

Target Schedule of Hyper-K

Construction start 



assuming budget being approved from JPY2016

Summary

- We are developing 20'' hybrid photodetector and improved 20'' PMT for Hyper-Kamiokande.
- 8'' HPD prototype under evaluation.
- 20'' HPD/PMT prototype expected this year.
- High QE 20'' photocathode being developed.
- Plan to finish R&D in 2-3 years.
- New sensors will be also useful for other projects.